

adamantinoma of bone. Dr. Lichtenstein thinks these represent dermal inclusion tumors from embryonic rests.

I would not recommend that one buy the new edition if one already owns a copy of the previous volume since there is little change and the new price is 50 percent higher than the last.

I would, however, recommend a re-reading of the introduction which remains as important and relevant today as when it was first written over 20 years ago. In this introduction, Dr. Lichtenstein discusses the clinical management of bone lesions that may be tumors and his sound advice should be heeded by the orthopedic surgeon, radiologist, pathologist or any physician faced with the problem of possible bone tumor in his patient.

DOUGLAS J. SHEFT, MD

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**GASTROINTESTINAL ANGIOGRAPHY—Volume I in the Series: Saunders Monographs in Clinical Radiology**—Stewart R. Reuter, MD, Professor of Radiology, University of Michigan School of Medicine, Ann Arbor; Director, Department of Radiology, Wayne County General Hospital; Helen C. Redman, MD, Assistant Chief, Department of Radiology, Mt. Zion Hospital, San Francisco; Clinical Associate Professor of Radiology, University of California, San Francisco, and Stanford University School of Medicine. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia (19105), 1972. 292 pages, with 482 illustrations, \$17.00.

*Gastrointestinal Angiography* is a concise yet thorough review of a rapidly expanding new field. The material is logically divided into ten chapters. The first chapter deals with equipment and technique used in catheterization. It leads the less experienced radiologist through the steps of puncture, introduction and manipulation of the catheter, and the more common pitfalls and difficulties. The second chapter deals scholarly and exhaustively with anatomy.

Chapters III through VIII deal with pathologic entities in which angiography is used. The material is abundantly illustrated and the quality of the illustrations is excellent. The chapter on pharmacangiography is up-to-date and discusses vasoconstrictor drugs, vasodilator drugs and their uses in angiography; there is a separate subchapter on therapeutic pharmacangiography for tumor infusion, control of gastrointestinal hemorrhage, delivery of thrombogenic material, and the use of vasodilators in splanchnic vasoconstriction.

The book reads easily and should be of great value for anyone who wishes to learn more about gastrointestinal angiography.

The authors speak about complications from the various procedures as they deal with various techniques and conditions, rather than have a separate chapter on complications, ways to prevent them and coping with them once they occur.

This book fills a need and will undoubtedly find its way to the shelves of everyone performing angiography.

ALEXANDER R. MARGULIS, MD

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**THE CHINESE VERSIONS OF MODERN ACUPUNCTURE**—Translated from the Chinese and with an Introduction by Henry C. Lu, PhD. Academy of Oriental Heritage, Office 308, Ford Building, 193 E. Hastings St., Vancouver 4, B.C., Canada, 1973. 241 pages, \$40.00.

During the past year there has been a tremendous outpouring of English texts available to the American public concerning acupuncture. Much of what is written is anecdotal or repetitious, since there are very few original sources upon which authors may base their works.

Dr. Lu has compiled his book from primarily 3 sources. One is the classic of acupuncture, which is one of 2 volumes of the *Yellow Emperor's Book of Internal Medicine*. This work has been previously translated, quoted and interpreted by a number of authors and the present work adds little to what was previously available. For a major portion of his text, however, Dr. Lu draws

upon materials prepared in 1970 and 1971 by special committees in Northern and Southern China and published for the instruction of modern acupuncturists. With this as a basis, Dr. Lu's text becomes one of the few available to the English reader, describing acupuncture as it is currently practiced in the Peoples' Republic of China.

A chapter on techniques of acupuncture includes a description of the needles used, postures to be taken by the patient, methods of locating acupuncture points, as well as techniques of needling used for various circumstances. A section concerned with technical problems which may be encountered is a welcome addition to what has previously been available in the literature. One procedure described is the massaging of the patient's philltrum to relieve fainting which may occur during treatment.

In a section describing the specific locations of the various acupuncture points the author goes to great efforts in attempts to resolve the differences present in the Northern and Southern Chinese texts. This often makes the references to points cumbersome, but since this section is amply illustrated, and the Chinese transliteration of the point name accompanies the meridian name and number, these problems are able to be overcome. Separate chapters on the special points of the hand and ear are also included. This information was previously very difficult to obtain in English and supplies detailed information of these very important point locations.

A description of acupuncture anesthesia is excellent. Not only does the author give the history of acupuncture anesthesia and the rationale behind the needle placements, there is also included a listing of the specific acupuncture points for various surgical procedures. This specific information was unavailable to the Western reader until very recently.

Although not as encyclopedic as some other similar listings, the author has chosen to use Western terminology classification in a section on diseases amenable to treatment by acupuncture. For this reason it becomes much more useful to those practitioners familiar with Western medicine. Points used for the treatment of angina pectoris, bronchitis or cholecystitis, for example, can be easily learned.

The major criticism of this book is in the technical aspects of the printing and layout. It is apparently done by mimeograph duplication, or very poor quality photo offset. Although most of the text is legible, there are some parts that are difficult to decipher, due to variation in the printing quality. Because of these technical points, it would seem that the rather expensive price of this volume is unjustified.

ANDREW J. LEWIN, MD

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**ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY—Current Chinese Practice**—Leong T. Tan, MD, practicing urologist, San Francisco; Margaret Y.-C. Tan, MS, Associate Specialist, Department of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, and trained acupuncturist; Iiza Veith, PhD, Professor and Vice Chairman, Department of Health Sciences, University of California, San Francisco. Temple University Press, Philadelphia (19122), 1973. 159 pages, \$15.00.

The recent resurgence of interest in acupuncture in Western countries, especially the United States, is reflected by the large number of publications in English, which have recently come on the market. Many of these publications have merely rehashed the ancient Chinese philosophy upon which acupuncture is based, as well as reporting the technique and results of Western practitioners.

Acupuncture as practiced in China today is in many

ways different from that practiced in ancient times. By basing their work on Chinese texts currently in use, the authors bring to an English audience many of the refinements of technique which were previously unavailable.

The major portion of the book is devoted to the technical aspects of acupuncture therapy. Detailed descriptions of acupuncture needles and the techniques of needle insertions are extremely valuable. Although these techniques are fairly straightforward, several tricks are explained, which will enable the acupuncturist to perform his therapy with a minimum amount of patient discomfort.

A general description of the method used to locate acupuncture points is concise, informative and easily understandable. These explanations are accompanied by detailed drawings, which enable the reader to easily follow the text. In addition to the details for locating each point, indications for its use and specific techniques of needle insertion are described. Because of the attention to detail in the written text and diagrams, this book is superior to most of those currently available and enables even the relatively uninitiated to locate many acupuncture points without too much difficulty.

A chapter explaining some of the details of acupuncture anesthesia contains a great deal of information, which was previously available only in Chinese. The authors explain that the acupuncture locations are divided into body points, ear points and nose points. By using points from each location, analgesia sufficient for surgery is obtained. Details of needle placement for specific operative procedures are also given.

A short chapter on diseases and symptoms amenable to acupuncture therapy gives a good description of the general principles involved in the choice of points, both in the local area as well as at distant sites. Although a section on acupuncture points used for the treatment of specific symptoms is also included, this is extremely brief and incomplete and the interested reader would do better by referring to other available English texts.

A major shortcoming of this work is that the authors have chosen not to follow the Western practice of labeling each point by its meridian name and sequential number. Although with this Western nomenclature there are minor discrepancies between authors in the naming and numbering of acupuncture points, it certainly facilitates the locating of acupuncture points for the Western reader. The authors have chosen to use only the English transliteration of the Chinese name for each point which, while avoiding these minor variations, does increase the difficulty of trying to systematize the locations.

ANDREW J. LEWIN, MD

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**BRONCHOPULMONARY DISEASES AND RELATED DISORDERS—**  
**Volumes 1 and 2—**Editors: Cranston W. Holman, MD, Clinical Professor of Surgery, Cornell University Medical College, Attending Surgeon, The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, New York City; Carl Muschenheim, MD, Clinical Professor of Medicine, Cornell University Medical College, Attending Physician, The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, New York City. Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc., Medical Department, 2350 Virginia Avenue, Hagerstown, MD (21740), 1972. 1,035 pages in 2 volumes, \$60.00.

This text book on bronchopulmonary disease is quite unusual in its approach by being very practically oriented and is to be recommended on this basis. It is a very functional book with a good deal of material related to direct patient care and is therefore particularly well-oriented toward practitioners.

As is the case of any multiple-author book, there is a good deal of variation in the quality of the presentation from chapter to chapter. However, by and large it is a

good book and very up to date in most areas, with a much greater emphasis on therapy than most texts. The chapters are generally written by experts in their own specific fields and for this reason are generally well-organized and, very importantly, have extensive bibliographies for further reading. The text is not as exhaustive as some others with respect to the areas traditionally covered, but fully 20 percent of the two volumes is devoted to special diagnostic procedures and surgical techniques, much of which is not readily available in other comparable texts. This is due in part to its drawing more than the usual amount from surgery and related disciplines such as anesthesiology, pathology, otolaryngology and epidemiology. Illustrations are generally well-selected and well-correlated with the text.

In general this should be considered a good general text and stepping stone to further reading for the internist and surgeon involved in care of patients with pulmonary disease and for medical students and post-graduate trainees.

DANIEL H. SIMMONS, MD, PH D  
STANLEY M. CASSAN, MD, PH D

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**FUNCTIONAL AIDS FOR THE MULTIPLY HANDICAPPED—**Edited by Isabel P. Robinsault, PhD, Supervisor, Research Utilization Laboratory, ICD Rehabilitation and Research Center, New York City; Formerly Coordinator, Professional Activities, United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., New York City. Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc., Medical Department, 2350 Virginia Avenue, Hagerstown, MD (21740), 1973. 256 pages with 300 illustrations, \$10.00.

This is an excellent book of assistive devices for the handicapped child. It is primarily geared for the child with severe spasticity, athetosis and dystonia but it will serve for other disabilities as well.

Each device is illustrated with a narrative on its construction with actual measurements, the type of materials used and some very useful hints on variations to meet individual needs. The details are presented so clearly that one need not be a carpenter or have affinity for mechanical skills in order to construct one. For those that may want to purchase these devices, commercial sources are listed. Needless to say, the indications for these devices are spelled out with emphasis on making maximum use of the individual's abilities.

The book is divided into 4 chapters covering: (1) transfer, travel and mobility; (2) personal care; (3) communications and learning; and (4) recreation. In addition, there is an Appendix that lists the sources of all the leading providers of "aids and information."

I am very pleased to recommend this book without any reservations to all personnel involved with the medical rehabilitation process.

GREGORY BARD, MD

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**HANDBOOK OF PEDIATRICS—Tenth Edition—**Henry K. Silver, MD, Professor of Pediatrics, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver; C. Henry Kempe, MD, Professor of Pediatrics and Chairman, Department of Pediatrics, University of Colorado School of Medicine; and Henry B. Bruyn, MD, Clinical Professor of Pediatrics and Medicine, University of California, San Francisco. Lange Medical Publications, Drawer L, Los Altos, CA 94022. 694 pages, \$6.50.

The continued popularity of this handbook is demonstrated by it now achieving its tenth edition and by its translation into eight foreign languages.

A perusal of the book continues to justify this popularity.

It contains a wealth of useful information and its small size makes it practical for fitting into a coat pocket or a medical bag. House officers and practicing physicians should both find it a useful source of on the spot information.

WILLIAM C. DEAMER, MD